

SENATOR LODGE EMBARRASSED.

Regarded by Many as Head of Kitchen Cabinet.

HANNA'S STAR STILL ASCENDANT.

Rumored Break Between McKinley's Friend and the President as Remote as Ever—Clash With the Senate Not Yet in Sight.

To be regarded, rightfully or not, as the closest personal and political friend of the President of the United States—the head of the "kitchen cabinet," as it were—is not necessarily the sum of all human happiness, as Senator Hanna of Ohio found out some little time ago, and as Senator Lodge of Massachusetts may learn before he is much older. Indeed, the latter already has an inkling of the fate in store for him, growing out of the popular belief that he has more influence with Theodore Roosevelt than any other man in the world.

Whatever basis there may be for this belief, there is no doubt that it exists, and Mr. Lodge is already well aware of it. Mr. Hanna's relations to Mr. McKinley were the making of them both, because Hanna built up the political machine that eventually placed McKinley in the White House, and in doing so made himself a powerful factor in the Republican party, in the business world, and in the national administration.

Lodge and Roosevelt Chums.

Mr. Hanna was unknown to politics until he determined to devote his time and money and energies to the promotion of the political fortunes of the man he loved, but the case is different with Senator Lodge. He has been in public life twenty years, more or less, being a contemporary in this regard of Mr. Roosevelt. They started out together as college chums, and their present intimacy has grown out of their loyal, constant, personal friendship. Mr. Hanna slipped into public life and into the political management of the Republican party by reason of his attachment to McKinley and McKinleyism, and he made the place he now holds by his force and ability. Mr. Lodge, however, on the other hand, has never until now been closely identified with the political life of Theodore Roosevelt. He has been his close friend and intimate companion, has traveled and visited and written books with him, and has always been his devoted admirer. Now they have come together on the public stage, and without any authority from either the world at large persists in regarding Lodge as Roosevelt's right arm.

Senator's Embarrassing Position.

President Roosevelt has never told anybody that he has a kitchen cabinet, or if he has that Senator Lodge is at the head of it, and the Senator has been very careful not to say or do anything to justify the inference that because of his personal friendship with the President he is to be regarded as his political guide, but the public seems to have made up its mind on the subject, and there seems to be no way to destroy the impression. Senator Lodge was in Europe when Roosevelt became President, and the first time he opened his mouth on public questions his statements were sent broadcast over the world as reflecting the views of the President of the United States. Nobody apparently can be made to believe that in everything he does in the Senate and out of it he is not acting with the direct knowledge and even at the request of the President. The result is that every man, woman, and child who wants an office thinks that if the application is endorsed by Senator Lodge it will be O. K. at the White House.

Desisted by Applicants.

On the same basis the idea is general that any bill introduced in Congress will be passed if O. K. by Senator Lodge. The result to the Senator's peace of mind can be imagined. He is pursued night and day by the constituents of all the ninety Senators, who want his ear "for just a moment," and he finds it impossible to escape. Mr. Lodge, generally speaking, is an even-tempered man, industrious and systematic and capable of seeing a great many people and doing a great many things in the course of the twenty-four hours without disturbing him mentally or physically, but if the present pace continues he will not be unhappy when Congress ends.

Roosevelt and Hanna.

Everybody in Washington is looking for the long-heralded break between President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna, but there are no indications of it yet. The Senator is persona grata at the White House, as he always has been, and it is well known that the President has consulted him on many public and private questions. Politicians, however, who were not born yesterday do not forget that when Theodore Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy his policy was not that of those public men who were endeavoring to prevent the war with Spain, which everybody else knew was coming, and who were dubbed with the old name, revived from 1890—"peace-at-any-price men." Whatever their policy may be now, they were on different sides of the fence in the spring of 1898, and probably neither has forgotten this fact.

McKinley's Friend Still a Power.

Mr. Hanna has qualifications as a public man in addition to those derived from his relations to the McKinley administration. He has grown in power from the day he took his seat in the Senate, and his skill and shrewdness as a political manager have never been questioned by

those who were acquainted with his conduct of affairs. He never made a public speech until after coming to the Senate. His debut took place at a Gridiron Club dinner, when, being unexpectedly called upon, he delivered a brief speech that was a model of its kind. "It was as much surprised as anybody else, but took no advantage of his newly discovered abilities until some time later, when, being attacked in the Senate by Pettigrew, when the armor plate question was being considered, he arose without a moment's warning and delivered a speech that for clearness, felicity of expression, and the knowledge of the details of the subject could not have been excelled by any man in the chamber.

1904 Already Looming Up.

As Mr. Hanna, therefore, combines business knowledge, common sense, and political shrewdness, he is not a man whom the President of the United States, belonging to his party, would be apt to ignore, and it is likely that the late string of the White House will remain outside for him, at least until the active work of setting up the political pins for the Presidential campaign for 1904 actively begins.

Some Republicans think they see unmistakable evidence of President Roosevelt's intention to putting new men in charge of the Republican organizations in the various States—or in other words, of breaking down the Hanna machine—in order to build up a Roosevelt organization. Of course it is self-evident that Mr. Roosevelt, being only forty-three years of age, and a stalwart Republican, of great mental and physical activity and strength, desires to so conduct his administration that he will be nominated on his merits, and elected to the full Presidential term beginning March 4, 1905.

Public Good Comes First.

Those who know him best, however, say that while his enthusiasm and ambition cannot be restrained, it will be found, when his appointments in the various States are scrutinized, that the changes he is making are dictated by his solicitude for the welfare of the public service, rather than for political reasons. He does not ask an applicant whether he is a Hanna man or any other kind of a man, but whether he is an honest and capable man. If it shall be found that in the changes he makes for the good of the public service he has strengthened himself politically, before the people, of course, he will be very much pleased and will not hesitate to accept the result as an assistance to his political fortunes.

Mr. Roosevelt is very ambitious, but he is also very honest, and he is a man whose motives can be readily judged by his public acts.

Southerners Seek Lodge.

So seriously do some of the political managers in the various States, especially in the South, believe the reports that the President is trying to disrupt the Hanna organizations that when they come to Washington they quickly put themselves in line to worship the rising sun. The corridor of the lower floor of the Senate wing, outside of the room of the Committee on the Philippines, tells the story. Senator Lodge is chairman of this committee, and the Southern politicians, who always know where to light when he comes to Washington, goes there as frequently now or more so, than he does to the "craggy White House" on Lafayette Square—so named when it became the home of the late Vice President Hobart, and which is now the residence of Senator Hanna.

Hanna's Reception Hours.

In his pleasant office room on the ground floor of this house, entirely separated from the living rooms upstairs, Mr. Hanna has been in the habit of receiving his political visitors in the morning before the Senate meets, and in the afternoon when it adjourns. In this room he has seated many a light political hawk, and will probably until many more, but unless something is done to convince the Southern Republicans that Senator Lodge has not become the political successor of Senator Hanna, the pilgrimage to the Philippines Committee will continue and grow.

That Expected Clash With Senate.

There are, of course, many doubting Thomases among the Republicans in Congress, and while they admire Roosevelt, they keep a sharp lookout for the break they say is bound to come with the Senate. He is so strenuous, they say, so active, so original, so emphatic, so inclined to do what he wants to do instead of what somebody else wants him to do, and, moreover, so determined to have his own way in office that he is bound to have a row with the Senate. Roosevelt's friends say, however, that he is something of a politician and diplomat himself, and a sufficient proof of this is found in the fact that while he has "turned down" several Senators, or at least their candidates, there has been no open criticism as yet. He is on good terms with Burton of Kansas, Platt of New York, and Fairbanks of Indiana, and other Senators whose candidacies for important Federal offices were rejected, and still the good fellowship continues.

Diplomatic Dinners.

Mr. Roosevelt went a long way toward laying a foundation for harmonious relations between himself and the Senate when he sent for its leaders, soon after taking possession of the White House, and consulted them on public questions to be dealt with in his message and discussed and acted upon later in Congress. Every Senator who talked with him felt complimented, and went away with words of admiration for the new President, with whom many of them were not well acquainted. Now Mr. Roosevelt is repeating the precedent set by Chester A. Arthur, and dining the entire Congress, Senate and House, in relays, and as a witty Representative said the other day, those he can not reach through their heads, he will reach through their stomachs.

May Owe Much to Friends.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt has done all these things on his own motion, or whether he has been gently coached by his personal friends who know more about Congress than he, does not appear, but if it shall develop that he owes much of his good luck in finding himself on rapport with the leading men of his own party in both houses of Congress at the opening of his tragically inaugurated Administration to the wise counsel of his devoted friend Henry Cabot Lodge, why so much the better for Lodge and for Roosevelt.

A clever paragrapher in a Washington newspaper, rebuking a correspondent who had made a sneering reference to Lodge's frequent calls at the White House, pertinently asked the question: "Well, he always gets in when he goes, doesn't he?" Of course, he does.

"BOBS" AND THE CAT.

The British General Bent a Hasty Retreat from "Kitty."

As everybody knows, the only living thing Lord Roberts fears is a cat. In the officers' mess at Topham Barracks there is a pet cat whose name is Kitty. She is quite a nice, well-behaved creature, makes friends with the officers and their guests, and joins in the welcome given to the visitors.

During his recent visit the commander-in-chief inspected the barracks, and went to have tea on the lawn. He was soon assailed by a mouse, and he followed it in pursuit.

A sentry was told off to capture pussy and keep her out of the way until the gallant earl felt the barracks—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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ALLIGATORS AS FLY EATERS.

The Old Circus Man Talks About Snarling Habits.

"The alligator is a funny beast," said the old circus man. "They are getting scarce, too. The United States Fisheries Commission has investigated the Florida alligator, and has reported that unless steps are taken to protect this water animal from the hunters, it will soon be exterminated, as is the American buffalo. There are still plenty of alligators in Louisiana, though, where there are very few alligator hunters, although alligator hunting, on account of the value of the skins, is very profitable.

The old fellow we have in the menagerie is a cross-tempered chap. Often at feeding time he won't open his mouth, and we tickle the top of his nose. An alligator's nose is very sensitive, and it always makes him very mad. He throws back his upper jaw like a collar when he is angry. Then we throw in a chunk of beef—five pounds or so—and repeat the performance until we've filled him up with about twenty-five pounds, which it takes to give him a square meal. He's never cross when he's fly catching. He always puts him in a good humor. One would think a fly a small titbit for an alligator, but they eat them wholesale. He throws back his upper jaw and goes to sleep, apparently. The flies light on his under jaw, and he waits until it is

pretty well covered with flies—until its red color seems almost changed to black. Then suddenly he slams down his upper jaw, and he has a fine mouthful of flies. Alligators would make excellent fly traps for houses where there are no children, except that they are expensive, as they consume such a vast quantity of beef."—Houston Post.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton on Kitchen Management of Yore.

It was almost impossible to keep the children, always on a tour of inspection, out of the kitchen during this hilarious season. Its attractions were increased

by the delightful negro melodies, for, as a number of the Northern States had only recently abolished slavery, colored help still reigned and ruled in many families and were the special favorites of the children.

Many pounds of butter and cheese were made every year; turkeys, geese, ducks, and hens were fed and cared for, and hundreds of eggs greased with lard and packed in jars for the winter. A large amount of mince meat for pies and puddings, well chopped and seasoned, was put into small pots and hung in a dry place for future use. You will see these little tin pails, tightly covered, hung on hooks in the kitchens of England today, where the heat is supposed to keep them from molding.

Over all this and much more the wives and daughters held the keys and kept a careful supervision, in addition to the daily treadmill and the never-ending cares of numerous children. Now all is changed and most of these industries are banished from the home. Bread and all kinds of pastry are made in public bakeries. Pickles, jellies, preserves, and candied fruits are sold by the grocer. Laundrymen dispose of the family washing. Butchers supply every variety of meat. Men are cooks and waiters in the hotels, restaurants, and many private families. Men are hairdressers, manicures, chiropodists, milliners, and dressmakers, and to men women go for the modern tailor-made suit.—Louisville Courier-Journal.